

Hail! Motherland



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Our Men With Uncle Sam
The Montagu-Chelmsford Report
India's Man-Power

To Members, Yearly \$1.00

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REVISED CONSTITUTION OF THE INDIA HOME RULE LEAGUE OF AMERICA

(A) NAME

The name of the organization shall be The India Home Rule League of America.

(B) OBJECTS

1 To support the Home Rule movement in India by co-operating with such public or organizations in the Home Rule League, the All-India Home Rule League and the Indian National Congress—both in India and England.

2 To secure the power of self-determination for India through constitutional methods.

3 To encourage and support all democratic movements that are in making the world safe for democracy.

4 To further all kinds of friendly inter-communication—cultural, educational and commercial—between India and America.

5 To supply authentic information on the vital problems of modern India to the American people by the publication of a monthly magazine or by such other means as are deemed proper by the Council of the League.

(C) MEMBERSHIP

1 Membership is open to all adult men and women who are in sympathy with the objects of the League.

2 Membership will be of three kinds:

- a Active —paying \$2.00 a year
- b Associate —paying \$1.00 a year
- c Ordinary —paying \$0.50 a year

3 All members will be entitled to voting rights and Associate members only will vote for the election of the Council, subject to approval of the Council.

4 Membership fee of Active and Associate members shall be \$2.00 and \$1.00 respectively.

can members include \$2.00 in amount a subscription for the League's monthly magazine, Young India.

(D) ORGANIZATION

1 The League shall have the following officers who will be members of the Council:

- a President
- b Vice-president or Vice-presidents
- c Organizing Secretary
- d Executive Secretary
- e Treasurer

2 The officers of the League shall be elected by the active members and a Council of 10 members to be elected as follows: 6 by Active members and 4 by Associate members.

3 The election of officers and resolutions will take place during the annual conference. The election will be in accordance with the majority of votes casting both proxy and written votes.

4 The duties of the officers and the procedure of the meetings shall be regulated according to Robert's Rules of Order.

5 The Council shall have power to make an own laws of procedure.

(E) BRANCH ORGANIZATION

1 Every member of the League living in any locality of America outside of the League's headquarters, can organize a branch with subject the sanction of the Council.

2 When the branch is organized, the members should elect their own officers and become suitable members, subject to the approval of the Council.

3 The branch may change name, in addition to the regular membership dues, to carry on its activities.

OUR MEN WITH UNCLE SAM



Dr. E. C. Russell
Once on Mexican border with M. R. C.
now enlisted in U. S. Army



Sgt. Arthur Ault
At Camp Lewis



Mr. M. K. Fonger
Now "Out There"



Mr. Charles Mendenhall
At Camp Center

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We desire to place on record our conviction that nothing short of responsible government in Home Rule included in a statute with the Congress-League scheme as the first step as demanded last Christmas by the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League, will be accepted by the country and that any attempt to treat national

themselves will be brought back under duress to the public standpoint and will be on a basis of appeal to the fundamental rights of the people to be treated by all constitutional methods.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi and the Delhi Conference.—Among those invited to attend the recently held Delhi Conference in response to the call of the Prime Minister of England for help, the names of Mr. B. G. Tiark and Mrs. Anne Brown were conspicuous by their absence. Mr. Gandhi, who was, however, invited in spite of his extreme views on passive resistance, took exception to this, and refused to attend the other meetings of the conference after the preliminary one he had attended, until the Viceroy personally explained to him the reasons of not inviting Mr. Tiark and Mrs. Brown. What that explanation was and how Mr. Gandhi was satisfied with it we have no means to tell. But we know that Mr. Gandhi eventually attended the final sittings of the conference and joined in the resolutions passed therein. In that great gathering of the rulers and the wealthiest of India from all over the country, including the Rajas and Maharajas, Naudas and Amirs, wearing their jewels and costly dresses of all kinds and shades, Mr. Gandhi went bare-headed and barefooted, dressed in the garb of an Indian peasant. It is worth more than any other in India his name than the greatest and biggest Rajas and Maharajas. They are the real rulers of the people who mould their thoughts and shape their life. In that respect, India stands unique in the world and the rest will never understand India unless it takes note of this fact.

The Growth of Home Rule Propaganda.—We give below a few figures about the Home Rule League of Bombay, as quoted by "Kaitan," May 2, 1918 (Juba).

The Vice-president of the League, Mr. B. G. Tiark, has travelled a distance of 8,500 miles in Central India, within 28 days, visiting almost every village, delivering popular lectures and winning the sympathy of the people for the cause.

In active membership on April 28, 1918, stood at 35,281 and the treasury contained a sum of 222,818 rupees (about \$71,000) cash. It had 70 branches spread all over the provinces which took active part in disseminating knowledge about the League. The central organisation arranged 400 lectures of important persons throughout the provinces and distributed 173,600 leaflets to carry on the propaganda. It presented an appeal to Mr. Montagu, the Secretary of State for India, when he was in that country, signed by 200,000 persons of the province.

This is an account of the province and of one branch only. In India there are thirteen such provinces besides the states. This shows how far and how wide the Home Rule propaganda has spread in the country.

Some Encouraging Methods in India.—Mr. B. G. Tiark's remarks on a recent occasion, published by us on page 6 of our June number, are further strengthened by the statement of the Recording Officer himself before the recent Delhi Conference. "Catching you men here and there would not help the Empire very much," said Mr. Tiark. The remarks of the Officer were quoted as, "There is no reason to believe that the recruits obtained so far are necessarily those who have volunteered their services." ("Dawn Pakistan," May 30, 1918 Poona, India.) A frank confession indeed!

Further proofs of how the "catching" method is carried on was shown to the Bombay Provincial Conference by 120 delegates, from one district alone, who attended the Conference to voice their grievances about the "catching" movement.

All these grievances would disappear by the government's meeting two weeks—Home Rule. The movement will then become general and voluntary. There will be no necessity of pressure, and in case it is needed it will unarguably be supported by the leading men of the country.

Mr. B. G. Tiark Probably in England.—We learn from our contemporary "India," June 14, 1918, that Mr. Tiark was shortly expected there, with one of his legal advisors, to prosecute his libel suit against Sir Valentine Chirol.

Dr. Subramanyam Aiyar's Letter.—In our first issue we published a message to President Wilson, sent by the President of the Home Rule League of Madras. Referring to that message, questions were asked in the British Parliament by members and answered by responsible ministers. We take the following clipping from the London "Times," June 18, 1918, to show to our readers how the episode has ended:

Mr. Montagu, Secretary of State for India (Gandhi Chamber, L.), replying to Colonel Yule (Madras, L.) said that the letter of Dr. Subramanyam Aiyar, M.C., to President Wilson was then carefully considered by the Government of India who have since sent Dr. Subramanyam Aiyar to be attended that they agreed his views were correct and true, but that at view of his great age, failing health and great national services they did not propose to take further action. Dr. Subramanyam Aiyar would at the same time be advised that any criticism of such nature could not appear in printed form. Mr. Montagu added that he did not propose to interfere with the discussion of the Government of India in the matter.

A Knighthood Renounced.—The following two cablegrams, also published by the London "Times," require no comment.

Dr. Subramanyam Aiyar has written to the Government of Madras giving up his title of M.C., and of Dewan Sahibdar, and renouncing the dignity of the Order.

He explains that a renunciation of the titles became necessary when he learned the fact that the language employed by the Secretary of State in reply to the question in Parliament by the Hon. Mr. Montagu was partly due to his being the holder of the title of M.C. After that consideration, given, which is reasonable, a full part of the Order has to be given towards him in the House of Commons it was impossible for him with any self-respect to continue to wear it and he has decided to resign it.

"The language of which Dr. Subramanyam Aiyar complains was used by Mr. Montagu in reference to the letter which Mr. S. Aiyar wrote to President Wilson on behalf of the Home Rule League in this which he described him as a Hindu by birth, which was a direct personal insult and unbecomingly the country. The letter was characterized by Mr. Montagu as 'ungrateful'."

At a celebration of Home Rule Day, the anniversary of the day in which Mr. Montagu's resignation took place last year, Dr. Subramanyam Aiyar presided.

Mr. Montagu received a resolution protesting against the public health levelled at members of the Home Rule movement by the Governor of Bombay by challenging the sincerity of their support in the defence of the Empire, thereby throwing doubt on their loyalty. Referring to Dr. Subramanyam Aiyar's letter he said, "Did they think in my country but India Mr. Montagu would not the conduct of their career (under duress)?" Where was the defence in writing to the President of the United States asking for intervention on their behalf when Britain's system would not give it to them?

The Governor of Bombay and Indian Home Rulers.—At a meeting of the Provincial War Conference, held at Bombay on June 10, 1918, the Governor,

who was presiding, made some reference to the Home Rules, in which exception was taken by Mr. H. G. Tink and the Honorable Mr. A. M. Jinnah. After having issued a protest, the Home Rules left the meeting and their leader Mr. H. G. Tink, issued a statement explaining his reasons for leaving the meeting and offering to raise 5,000 recruits, at his own cost and expense. Jinnah, provided the question of giving army commissions to Indians was satisfactorily decided.

Mr. Gandhi, who is whole heartedly co-operating with the government in war work, has since called upon the Governor to apologise to the Home Rules, failing which he advised the latter to decline to attend any meeting called or presided over by His Excellency.

The London "Times" has published the following cablegram bearing date Bombay, June 12, 1918:

Mr. Gandhi presided yesterday at a large Home Rule meeting in Bombay when the speakers were most moderate in tone and their Home Rule propaganda attacks had no to expect.

Mr. Gandhi asked Mr. Lord Willingdon, the Governor of Bombay, should apologise for the treatment of Home Rules at the recent War Conference, failing which the Home Rules must refuse themselves and to attend any public meeting under the presidency of Lord Willingdon. Mr. Gandhi wished that he could persuade Jinnah to accept his view that completely unconditional co-operation with the government, on the part of interested India would bring them within sight of Home Rule in the shortest opportunity it would require time.

Mr. Tink and a short speech said that when they asked the government to give Army commissions to Indians the government replied that the demand would be "comprehensively considered." In the same way Home Rules would comprehensively consider the government's demand for recruits. If the government would give three demands as one check to the revolution, it was prepared to give them 5,000 men and pay 500 rupees for every man short of that number. He was anxious that he could get at least 25,000 men.

Significance of the Home Rule Movement.—What importance the Indian educated classes, with whom the masses are lying in line now, attach to the Home Rule for India movement is made clear, by what took place during the proceedings of the Madras Provincial Conference, held on May 11, 1918, at Chingleput, under the presidency of one of India's women poets, Mrs. Sarojini Basu. One reader, later by the time, in what great esteem Mrs. Anandabehn is held by all the people in India. She is universally loved and respected. Yet even she, with all her patriotism and earnestness, with the magnificent her personality and the charm of her services to the country failed to convince, Young Indians to let the Conference pass a motion that resolution, on the demand, of putting the defense of the country and the Empire in front of large aggression, above Home Rule. According to the Viceroy's statement that India herself stood in no immediate danger from without, an influential member of Young India present would not support any resolution for military help to the Empire without any sacrifice of Home Rule. On a division being taken the first count resulted in showing that the majority was of that view. On a second count being called for, the vote was equally divided that the resolution proposed by Mrs. Basant could not be carried without the casting vote of the chairwoman. Mrs. Basant then reserved her appeal for a unanimous vote. Upon this those who had voted against her resolution gave in, saying that they had sufficiently expressed their views by their vote on the amendment and were in no danger of being misunderstood. The Young Indians fully realize the importance of helping the Empire against the Turkish power, and of making the provision for the safety of the country from the German menace. Under no circumstances, however, will they do so at enormous fighting for

their pay, or under compulsion, or without the necessary assurance, that by detaching the Empire, they are detaching their own political liberties and their own national honor.

India as a Leader.—Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald M. P., had, in anticipation of the Montagu proposals, written an article in the "Labour Leader" of England. We reproduce below the last paragraph of that article:

"This mighty empire, India has become more widely open the way and the Home Rule question, political involvement has considered as the middle and proper object, and the challenge to the bourgeoisie now comes from new quarters, the Morley Government have failed in reality. All understanding between Britain and India—middle and more complete than ever. What must also be said. The Government, however much it would have preferred that things had turned out otherwise, and however the 1918 Act has it makes it harder still thoughtless reaction—on the whole of the proposals from Mr. Tink and his friends in trying to accept the minimum. India will, however, reject the British democracy in one line the changes which are to be proposed will be substantial and not shoddy, and entirely liberal principles and not by a mere compromise of privileged persons."

The stakes in the above are vast.

Mr. Chamberlain for India.—That native Indian opinion is not opposed to Chamberlain as India is made clear by a constitutional one which the "Christian Science Monitor" published on its issue of July 22, 1918, embodying the results of the recently held Delhi Conference in response to the British Premier's call to India for greater help in the war.

Contrary to the general expectation the Delhi Conference has not made any sweeping changes in the general situation and outlook. The two resolutions, one on recruits and the other on non-cooperation fully presented their spirit which were passed unanimously by the general conference.

The conference of the non-power collaboration were as follows: "That the committee offer the cordial support to the Government of India in largely increasing voluntary recruitment during the present year. The volunteers in all manner that India's often should be a voluntary act and that it is not necessary at present to consider the question of compulsion. That the committee desire to express on the government the welcome of the grant of a substantial number of King's commissions to Indians, and urge it is necessary to take steps to ensure that the requests of these commissions. That the committee recommend that the government be urged to continue to without delay the creation of a substantial number of the pay of Indian officers. That the committee desire that the question of the creation and development of (a) military law and (b) regular army be treated in the present position be considered in the favorable consideration of the government."

These recommendations, despite of the possibility, one might think, as the significance of the conference would place, for concern just for India. A certain number of Indians were unanimously in favor of this plan, but others whose opinion carried out to such weight, were clear that the country is not nearly as yet, and that any attempt to introduce a single line to recruit and even so, and

While ten million natives of this country are represented by about a thousand commissioned officers in the United States Army from Louisiana to Siberia, over 415 millions Indians have only 9 commissioned officers in the British Indian Army—mostly Europeans.

It is gratifying to note that the Government of the Viceroy has graciously undertaken "to consider the question of immediately increasing the pay of the Sepoy (native soldier)" and have also "promised to lay proposals before His Majesty's Government with regard to the granting of British commissions to Indians." On the question of the greater utilization of India's resources the

first recommendation of the research subcommittee was directed toward reducing the present strain on the railways.

It accordingly looked to the formation of provincial and state-run official institutions for the purpose of advancing the authorities on the subject of local production. With a further view to making the construction by the private man and other sources of other roads and making them, and also so far as possible, of materials of indigenous origin. The subcommittee also considered it worthy to arrange for a systematic development in the local production of iron material and co-operate, that, by organizing a provincial machinery which could be kept under review, the local consumption of material needed for iron etc. The subcommittee advised that the Ministry should see that it was desirable that India should be encouraged, should be in close touch with the regional committees. In connection with the development of India's resources in iron-ore, the subcommittee had reason to believe that useful results would accrue from the appointment in all provinces of committees acting in co-operation with the local directors of agriculture. The formation of such committees would be to elaborate the appointment in the direction of making the best possible use of his land for the production of different kinds of foodstuffs and to obtain and disseminate information in the districts in regard to facilities for procuring fertilizers of all kinds for the development of agriculture.

What steps the Government of India have taken on these recommendations is not told by the correspondent of the "Christian Science Monitor," beyond mentioning the fact of the government having laid particular emphasis on the development of the fertilizing war issue.

Trade-Master Unity and Self-Government.—At a luncheon given by the London branch of the All-India Muslim League to the Indian representatives of the Imperial War Council, the Secretary of State for India, and the members of his Council, at the Savoy Hotel, London, the dominating note of the speeches made by Sir Syed Aziz Ali, the Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, Sir P. P. Srinivas, Sahasrabudhi Ashraf Ahmad Khan, Sir P. J. Jinnah and Mr. Bhagwan Das, was, according to a report which has appeared in the "Christian Science Monitor," was "the importance to the future of India of racial and harmonious co-operation between its two great communities."

To quote further from this paper:

So Sir Syed said India and the pathways was a community, not only of the political solidarity of the people and across top of the Hindu and Mohammedan in a political unity. It was a recommendation of India politics in economy, that both could have in future a a nation which the two great communities of Hindu and Mohammedan united in a whole-hearted co-operation for the political, social and economic good of their country.

Sahasrabudhi Ashraf Ahmad Khan, who is a member of the Secretary of State's Council, declared that the political unity of his country should be considered as the first thing. There were, first, unswerving allegiance and unshakable loyalty to the imperial sovereignty of India, under whose government they enjoyed peace, protection and perfect religious liberty, second, complete allegiance and loyalty to the motherland and third that they should demand and accept all facilities for living their religion in future, with the world citizens of the Empire and consequently be in a position to participate the India share in the success of the self-government of India. Sir Ashraf Khan, former member of the India Council expressed approval of the Montagu report. It would, he said, if not a marked change, then a new and comfortable link between the Indian Empire and Great Britain.

In the words followed by him, viz., "if not united alone," the last mentioned speaker expressed the apprehensions of even the conservative element among the Indian Mohammedans as to the final success of Mr. Montagu's efforts. This is in strict accordance with past practice. The Montagu reforms, as originally conceived and proposed by him, practically lost all that was vital in them

by the inevitable whitening down process to which every scheme of advance referring to India is subjected before it finally emerges from the great legislative factory of the British Empire, the Parliament. American documents say not so late as that which this whitening down process with care.

Benares Hindu University Progress.—In India today there are 6 Government Universities, which are nearly consuming Indian with 129 colleges (1915-1916) affiliated with them. Besides these there are five more all India universities. But on recognition, which differs from the existing Indian Universities by being a teaching and a residential one and by offering religious instruction also, came into existence of late. The foundation stone of the Benares Hindu University was laid in February, 1914, by the then Governor-General Lord Hardinge. Since then, the said University has made considerable progress. A few months ago, the Vice-Chancellor of the institution, Sir Sankar Lal Das, his place has now been filled by Sir P. S. Sankarwar, Iyer, who was unanimously elected to the position by the Court of the University. In the same meeting of the Court, the Mahatma Gandhi of Gwalior, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, outlined the progress the University has made, and speaking in the formation of a Faculty of Technology, said:

But the most important advance which a great step forward is taken in your name has been in the direction of the formation of a Faculty of Technology. I am glad to announce the foundation stone of Rs. 25,000 is now in addition to the large grant of Rs. 2,000 made by his Highness the Maharaja of Patiala as an endowment for the Indian Institute of Technology. This will also enable to know that the institution found his Highness the Maharaja of Patiala has been allowed to maintain the handsome grant of Rs. 3,000 per annum and Rs. 10,000 per annum (amounting to the making of physical and mechanical engineering in the University). And our Chancellor His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala has, also in addition to his large grant of Rs. 2,000, sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 10,000 for the year. I am sure you will desire me to convey our warmest thanks to all these generous donors for their very liberal and timely donations. Evidently, these three grants, totaling Rs. 48,000 a year, have made it possible for us now to start a Faculty of Technology. I am informed that Sir Sankar Lal Das recently telegraphed these towards the formation of the Faculty. A scheme, a new order preparation and when it is ready and has been duly sanctioned and passed by the proper University authorities it will be submitted to our Viceroy for his sanction which is required under the Act.

1914-1917 Expenditure on Education.—In 1914-1917, 112,883,000 rupees (approximately 37 million dollars) were spent in India for public, and technical. Out of this the total direct expenditure from all sources, on different classes of public schools was as follows:

Highest schools	Rs. 10,700,000 (about 3 million dollars)
Secondary schools	Rs. 3,928,162 (about 10 million dollars)
Primary schools	Rs. 25,311,545 (about 6 million dollars)
Special schools	Rs. 7,346,000 (about 2 million dollars)

Total direct expenditure on education, therefore, was 79,285,809 rupees or about 23 million dollars.

Indians as Senior Wranglers.—The Senior Wranglership at Cambridge, England, is considered to be "the blue ribbon" of academic distinctions in Great Britain. More than once Indian students at Cambridge have won this distinction, sometimes being bracketed with Britons. This year, three Indians alone have become Senior Wranglers. The "Westminster Gazette" calls it a

remarkable achievement, even in view of the comparative scarcity of vaccination on account of war.

The First Indian N. C. S.—It appears that the British Government are going to lead the Indian Representatives of the Imperial War Conference with all possible honours, probably to place before public opinion. We are glad that and we may congratulate Sir S. P. Sinha on the recent endorsement of the views of Lord's Council on him. Our only complaint is that the honoree is belated and that the British Government discovered all the virtues of magnanimity, high-mindedness and patriotism in Sir Sinha, only after he had presided over a session of the Indian National Congress, at Bombay, in 1915, and given expression to rather conservative views on Indian politics.

Literary Activity in India.—Some idea of the literary activity of the Indians may be formed from the following figures taken from a recent Indian paper:

In 1915-1916 India produced 12,846 books in English and the Indian languages. The details are:

English	2,441
Bengali	1,083
Hindi	1,663
Urdu	1,164
Tamil	1,114
Gujarati	4,035
Marathi	807
Punjabi	730
Persian	572
Sanskrit	462
Arabic	53
Others	48
Total	12,846

The number of presses in the whole of India was 3,837, of newspapers, 837, and of periodicals, 2,227.

The Arya Samaj.—After about a year, we have received a copy of the Urdu Organ of the Arya Samaj, the "Arya Gazette of Lahore." It pleases us to inform our countrymen in America that the Arya Samaj is, as ever, making wonderful progress in its noble mission of uplift. The number of schools and villages under its control is increasing, and its growing success for the uplift of the depressed classes and the education of boys and girls are very encouraging. Recently it has established another Deemed Arya-Vedic college at Sahiwal, Punjab, the opening ceremony of which was attended by all classes of Hindus and Mohammedans. The growing unity of the Hindus and Muslims centres in its own effort national efforts of civilisation has been a very potent young feature of public life of late. It gives a hint to those who are consistently harping upon the supposed differences of Hindus and Mohammedans as a bar to national self-government in India.

Tagore's Secretary, Mr. W. W. Pearson, deceased.—A daily paper of Poona, India, dated May 15, 1918, brings us the news of Mr. Pearson's arrest on Pooné Charge. After his arrest he was taken to Shanghai. Mr. Pearson acted as Sir Richard Southey Tagore's secretary when the latter was touring this country in the fall of 1916-17.

An Indian Punch on the Indian Arms Act.—The "Yashwanth" of Lucknow has published a cartoon illustrating the effects of the general disarmament brought about by the operation of the Indian Arms Act. The cartoon is a picture of the ordinary well-dressed woman and appliances used by Indian ladies in cooking, cleaning, laundry work and banking work. The lady in the picture is wearing Germany against the dangers of warlike India, saying that "if the men of India are unable to defend her for want of her arms, the women will do so with the aid of knives used in cutting laundry cuts unless the latter also are included in the comprehensive definition of 'Arms' prohibited to Indians, under the law."

Popular Self-Government in Mysore.—We take the following from "India" June 14, 1918:

A writer in the "Commonwealth" says that it has been the deliberate policy of the Indian State of Mysore to teach the people to do things as coming as possible with the (white) majority from the top to the bottom in the hierarchy of State functions. In the various there are popular organisations which offer for improvement in rural matters. Such to separate schools to distinct matters as well, and then there is the Mysore Conference on which officials and non-officials work side by side for the constant improvement of the State. Finally there is the Representative Assembly in the Mysore form. Such shows the readiness to concede that people with self-government may be said to be fairly complete. If these things can be in an Indian State, why not in British India? The real reason why the people in Indian States may be so thoroughly associated with their government is that they have not to fight a prolonged contest, being upon the border of privilege and the conditions of poverty.

Young India's Gift to U. S. to Help the World.—We take the following clipping from one of the Minneapolis papers:

A thought to protect wings of American-made airplanes in the war contribution of a former University of Minnesota student, F. S. Kolstener, of India, who took a master's degree at the University School of Chemistry and who later acted as an instructor in chemistry. He has worked out a process for the manufacture of anti-aircraft chemicals, an indispensable ingredient in warlike airplane wings. Mr. Kolstener is in Mysore, India.

The manufacture of airplane wings chemicals had never been attempted in the United States prior to the war, Mr. Kolstener being to a friend in Minneapolis. A system representative to be used in the trenches is now being worked out by the Minnesota Chemicals.

"I am glad to see you, perhaps, but I know it will bring results and make things possible for the boys over there," Kolstener wrote.

Deaths by Plague.—We take the following figures from various Indian papers received up to date. From February 2, 1918 to April 27, 1918, within a period of only 12 weeks, India lost 337,940 human beings. An average of 29,558 souls for each week. This is just from one disease—the Black Plague.

Month	1st Week	2nd Week	3rd Week	4th Week	Total
February	31,288	31,288	29,799	31,933	124,308
March	32,800	29,802	26,152	31,681	120,435
April	22,863	21,276	26,100	30,922	62,161

Total mortality by plague for these months 307,140

Prince Victor Dalery Singh Dead.—English papers announce the death of Prince Victor Dalery Singh, who was the son of the late Maharaja Dalery Singh and the grandson of the Great Ranjit Singh, the last but one ruler of the land of the four rivers (Punjab, India).

*Food was not used all over India for chewing as place of chewing gum, with the difference, that they had to be crushed and swallowed, while chewing gum cannot. The taste for all kinds of ordinary sweets.

THE MONTAGU-CHELMSFORD REPORT

By LAJPAT RAI

The Proposed Constitutional Changes in the Government of India

2

The Montagu-Chelmsford Report (the by-product of Anglo-India, it seems, to be a permanent feature of Anglo-Indian political literature, American newspapers against a well-thought-out) is most certainly a monumental document of the highest importance and utmost significance. Its importance is not to be judged merely by what it says, but even more so, by what it suggests, by implication and even to say. We have not yet seen the official report, but from a fairly full summary of it, published in *The London Times* of July 6, 1918, we are in a position to form a reasonably correct estimate of its contents. The first impression left on our mind is about the recurrence of the cable dispatches that have so far appeared in the American press, leading, as regular Indian points, to wrong conclusions.

Before we comment upon, or even briefly reproduce the main proposals embodied in the report, we wish to express our high appreciation of the spirit in which the enquiry has been made and the report drafted. Mr. Montagu's task was not an easy one. He came to the office under exceptionally difficult, and in certain respects, peculiar circumstances. Shortly before his appointment, he had undergone the present system of administration in India, in a parliamentary speech, characterized by absolute frankness and candor, which gave grave offense to the whole circle of bureaucrats, diplomats and Imperialists in power, in India and in England. For that merely utterance, Mr. Montagu was attacked by the Tory press in very bitter and disparaging language. At the time of speaking he had no idea that soon after he would be called upon to head the very administration he was so strongly and uncompromisingly attacking, so the exigencies of public life demanded that

on his appointment, he should go slow and even explain many some of his words. The very fact of that speech, however, was a cause of strength to him. If, after that speech, the Premier deliberately chose him for the office of the Secretary of State for India, and in spite of the hostile attitude on his personality and autonomy (Mr. Montagu is Holborn by descent) by the powerful Tory press, that was surely some evidence of the trust of the Premier's own mind and of his intention to back him in the policy of reform, which he was then pledged to inaugurate as soon as he got a chance to do so. Not Mr. Montagu's position as a peace-maker, very Government, of which Lord Milner and Curzon were significant pillars, was far from comfortable. The very first step of his steps at the Indian office almost disintegrated the reconstruction at home and the Government in India.

It is clear now, that the substance for the announcement of August 20, 1917, laying down the principle that responsible self-government in India was the goal of British policy there, came from Lord Chelmsford. The enquiry had been under consideration for some time before Mr. Montagu became Secretary. But it is not unreasonable to assume, that Mr. Montagu's appointment facilitated its being translated into action. Mr. Montagu might even have had some share in drafting the actual proclamation. But after assigned the Tory press in England and the bureaucracy in India beyond measure, was the release of Mrs. Anne Besant and her colleagues, who had been arrested under the defense of India Act, by the Governor of Madras, presumably, with the approval of the Government of India. This was beyond endurance. The Imperialists for years in power. They did not want the Mont-

agu by the spokesman of the people themselves, but by British statesmen who British administration in India stands in the face of the world opinion and is being tried as a touchstone to test the sincerity of British professions of high civilization and nobility of aims in this war.

Under the circumstances to statesmen who cared for his reputation and position in the State, could help repeating that "England may be proud of her record in India," and that "the existing office of government in India is a monument to the courage, patience, and high purpose of those who have desired and worked it." It is not an intention to revive old controversies and to keep open the fissures of the Montagu-Chelmsford in India in the past, and to prevent the necessary economic effect thereof on the land and its people. It is sufficient for our purpose that the high reputation of the report fully reflects that.

The present machinery of government no longer meets the needs of the land, it works slowly and is prone to confusion; there is a widespread demand on the part of educated Indian opinion for an alternative, and the need for reform is recognized by official opinion also.

The immediate result of education in the history and thought of Indians is the desire for self-determination and the demand that now exists in them the planned course of India is no more than the right and natural outcome of the work of a hundred years. There can be no question of going back to or withdrawing the situation and establishment to check on ourselves behind, and yet the more we pursue our present course within at the same time, providing the opportunity for the consideration of the demands which contain the more unpopular and difficult part of our present uncompleted business and the more time to the effect upon the mind of India.

Not once we entered with the statement that it is not however, at the changing of any fraction, however large or however small, of the people of India that the policy embodied in the announcement of August 20, 1917, does seem to be accepted as "right and wise" and indeed as "the only possible policy for India."

single reason to proceed to India. It was a dangerous step, very real. The rash and subjective character might jeopardize the whole fabric of the Indian Empire. Lord Lansdowne uttered a note of disapproval in that great House of Toryism and reason—the House of Lords—and the government had to assure him that an effective measure had been put upon Mr. Montagu's mouth, by taking an understanding from him, that he would make no speeches and express no opinions while in India.

So it was a double Montagu that went to India to study the situation and confer with both the officials of the government and the representatives of the people. With the former he conferred, the latter he only received in confidence. Before to continue, we believe that in India he did not see any Indian except in the presence of the Viceroy. A full and free discussion of the various problems that formed the subject matter of his enquiry, with representative Indians, was thus out of question. It is in the light of these facts that we say that the report produced and signed by him and the Viceroy, is certainly a most remarkable document. However, one may disagree with the conclusions arrived at, and with the scheme actually proposed, none can withhold his note of admiration and praise for the spirit of frankness and fairness which generally characterizes the document. It is a fairly thorough and carefully survey of the whole situation in India, without any attempt to conceal or minimize the real facts and forces, that are moulding the India of today. It is by no means an exhaustive survey, nor an absolutely impartial one, so far as the allocation of praise and blame is concerned. A document, like that, could not but assume that what was done in the past, was honestly, fairly and wisely done. No government ever gladsly guilty. Much less can a government, whose imperial administration of the affairs of the one-fifth of the human race estimated by its change for over 150 years, is called in question, not

last proposal, was made to change it. Speaking of the part played by the Indian Civil Service, which has all these years been almost exclusively recruited from the British Isles (quite 50 only out of over 1,600 being Indians), the report remarks:

The system has in the past depended for its effectiveness on the discipline, wisdom and courage of the servants themselves. It has for the most part been represented by the Indian Civil Service, which through its long history has been a source of pride and credit to the government. It has few real and honest hopes to preserve the old administration unscathed to its lands, knowing with the exception of the influence of the American-Japanese Council, that the only way to save the country is to change it. It has held proudly all the phases involving respect and trust it has been in effect much more of a government, a corporation than of a purely civil service. It has been a source of pride and credit to the government. It has been a source of pride and credit to the government. It has been a source of pride and credit to the government.

On the basis of inadequate table dispatching from London, the American press has called the proposed changes in the Government of India as "Lords to Home Rule for India." The actual proposals, however, tell far short of that. Everything connected in so completely hedged round by "ifs," "buts" and "providos" that is the real of does not appear that anything substantial has really been conceded. Let us take the "formula" of gradual reform propounded in the report and consider them, one by one.

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There should be as far as possible complete popular control in local bodies and the largest possible influence for them at outside control.

It is admitted in another place in the report that this has been "long overdue." It was proposed several times but never given. "Indians must be enabled," says the report, "in so far as they attain responsibility, to determine for themselves what they must do."

The process will begin at local affairs which are being more centralized and prepared to move over to them. [The states are sure.] Even the peasants themselves know the situation as a blind man. Who is to decide, how far it is possible to let the local leaders be subjected to "complete popular control"? The limitations imposed by the peasants, as far as possible, lower the whole thing entirely to the hands of the Executive.

From local banks, the signatories of the report passed to provincial governments.

The Journal Board

[illegible]

The following sentences from the statement of objects and reasons in the formula will explain the intentions and the motivation of its authors:

When we return to the previous paragraph, we find the position is different. Our objection to the evaluation of responsible government. We understand her to mean that the members of the various parties must should be responsible in, because capable of being changed by their own industry; and secondly that those members who should carry out their power through the agency of their representatives in the

political situation which can only be achieved through the gradual but rapid increase of responsibility. The considerations of which we made account in chapter VI justify us immediately in favor over complete responsibility. We may proceed therefore by transferring responsibility for certain functions of government while to some extent over others.

We do not have proposed to enter into a discussion of the validity or a validity of the reasons given for conceding full autonomy to the provincial governments. Considering that "the backward provinces" and "tracts" have been separately excluded from the operation of this formula, we do not doubt the validity of this full-fledged autonomy in the case of the other provinces. The statement that

"classical experiments in altered reality" looking "in space to question the experience gained in the direction of local leaders, of the present provincial councils, of the University, and of private corporations, already ample background for full personal autonomy. In fact that was what was originally intended, as Lord Longtree stated in a speech delivered at one of the University centres in England before the Mountain commission left for India No. One is the first step in the inevitable "whether down road."

Now we will consider the proposed constitution of the provincial governments. The head of every provincial government will be a governor, presumably an English politician from the British Isles, appointed by the Secretary of State.

The Executive Government in a Province will be composed of a Governor and a Executive Council, consisting of one European and one Indian member. Indian Ministers nominated by the Governor from the elected members of the Legislative Council and all additional Ministers or members without portfolios appointed by the Governor from amongst the senior officials of Government of civil, military and police will

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1037.

The essential feature of the reorganization of the Presidential Executive is the division of power and responsibility as to budget matters as figured to a group of experts, described as "transferred interests."

which, if at all to be a spread commensurate with other successful groups and countries, though it is tentatively suggested as an alternative that they might actively promote a "small group" of "second, third and fourth world" (and even "fifth world") countries, secondary and tertiary commodity trading, major utility works, etc. It is hoped that in this context, the Indian Ministry are to be reassured that the British Embassy in Chennai will be happy to continue to work with them in a variety of ways, including the possible reconstituting of commercial missions who may be suitable or unsuitable, and a variety of other measures. The approach to be taken by the British Embassy in Chennai is to be made as broad as possible, and it is to be noted, and especially emphasized, though deprecated as impractical if not excluded in principle, the obvious need for a change between different commodity groups, and the need for a more general approach to be maintained for the promotion of the interests of India for the protection of the consumer and of industry, other areas

The provinces will then have a sort of dual government. In regard to "reserved subjects," they will be administered by the Governor-in-Council. Once that part of the government the Provincial Legislatures will have no control

that the Legislature with respect to control of the House of "transient subjects," the House of Commons will be seated in the Governor and the House of Commons will be appointed by the Governor from among the elected members of the Provincial Legislature and to hold office so long as they are members of the latter. It will then be quite easy that were in regard to "transient subjects," the second control will still remain with the Governor, who will retain those members without reference to the wishes of the majority of the Council. With whom will rest their removal? I do not, as I have already stated, think that we proposed that the authority required to appoint or displace in what manner, now the members will be responsible to the Provincial Legislature, not clear.

In case of difference of opinion between the Executive Council and the Indian members, the decision will rest with the Governor.

The composition of the Program and Councils are to be decided by a Committee.

INDIA'S MAN-POWER

BY H. S. HARDNER

India's total population in 1911 was 315,156,766

Of this the total male population of all ages was 160,448,470

From these, 94,285,632 men were from 20 to 40 years of age

Of these married were 38,783,109

whereas 3,458,505 were unmarried

and 2,508,545 were widowers

Thus total 36,955,632

This was the total man-power of India in 1911 between 20 to 40 years

There were also 13,568,600 youths from 15 to 20 years of age

Therefore the total number of men from 15 to 40 years of age was 50,524,232

But military age as interpreted by the Man-Power Act recently passed by the British Parliament is from 18 to 51

Thus calculated India had 73,818,538 men of military age as defined by the said Act

We will here consider 22 to 40 years as military age

Seven years have since then elapsed. The population has increased by 3 per cent. at least

Those of 20 years then have now reached their 27th birthday and those of 40 are now in their 47th

Therefore 50,524,232 men who were between 20 and 40 years are now between 27 and 47

Those of 15 years in 1911 have reached their 22nd year

Therefore, 13,568,600 youths, who were between 15 and 20 years of their life, have now advanced by 7 years

Hence 54,285,632 men, who were from 15 to 40 years in 1911 are now 22 to 47 years of their age in 1918

By the same calculation, deducting the number of those who are over 40 years and without taking the slightest note of 3 per cent increase, there are 54,119,452 men in India today of the age of from 22 to 40

We will now allow a total of 14,119,632 for loss by natural and other kind-of deaths, sickness of various kinds and emigration both by the 1901 census and by us

This gives us the result that today, in 1918, India has a man-power of 40,000,000 between the ages of from 22 to 40.

They, millions of India's soldiers are equal in number to privates of the entire population of the United States, four-fifths of that of Great Britain and Japan and four-sevenths of the entire population of the German Empire

India's man-power then roughly calculated, is two and half times more than the total Allied strength now being used under the command of General Foch, the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces

Even if one-fourth of the man-power—only 10 millions, as offered by the Home Office—had been trained and put in the field, the war would have come to an end long ago

That it was not impossible to train them for this war has been conclusively proved by the achievement of the United States Government in this line. What the latter have done could have been or could be done by the British if they had of have the will to do so, and if they could meet the expenditure of the Indian people by the grant of borrowing or in other words, "Home Rule."

INDIA IN NEW YORK PRESS

The New York Times on India—

The difference between the point of British and American opinion could not be better illustrated than by the article which "The New York Times" has published on an editorial page on October of July 12, 1918. We wish we had space enough to reproduce it in full, so enable our readers to compare it with the article we reprinted in our last issue, from the London "Times". It shows what meaning is attached to words, "justice", "liberty", "democracy", and "the rights of oppressed nations", when uttered by such respectable defenders of capitalist imperialism as "The New York Times". The article, of course, repeats in full the arguments which are the stock in trade of the infamously Anglo-Indian imperialists, but it also contains evidence enough of the way Christian spirit of toleration and love of humanity for the dissemination of which America seeks so much missionary to India. It calls the missionaries "missionaries" and compares their "charity" to that of the "great cattle".

"It is well to remember," says the Christian writer, "that Indian local self-government has existed in large measure for twenty-eight years, and especially since the reforms introduced by Lord Morley." By what calculation the famous writer found the period of twenty-eight years, since "self-government has existed in large measure" is known to himself. From his conclusions he might as well have traced himself the trouble of twenty any period at all. Indian conservative home-ruled "statesmen" is the conclusion at which he arrives. "Some 70,000,000 are counted to be ruled by their native princes, 30,000,000 more by their municipal council." The remaining 23.5 millions are disposed of by the remark, that "80 per cent. of the natives are agricultural, raising themselves through their production, dividing their own proceeds and supporting, maintaining and sustaining life to the State."

We have national esteem words and expressions in three currents in being into prominence that has circulated by the self-styled champions of the Western of the world—the brand of corrupted Snobs-Slaves, Jugglers, the Americans and others.

We wonder if some Americans do not sometimes use the righteousness of posing as more pro-Indian than even the British themselves, when they start justifying things with which the latter themselves are not satisfied. Even a Syrian Josephus Indian political history knows that the British have completely destroyed the old structure of village government in India, and that the village headmen are mere servants of the government, receiving pay from them and have no political functions at all, and also that the administration interferes in the minutest detail in the affairs of the village. The headmen are the agents of the administration and not those of the people.

As for 30,000,000 being governed by the municipal councils, the writer shows his ignorance of the functions and extent and powers of municipal government in British India.

The whole article is a mere, worth printing in a magazine, a shifting the extent and kind of knowledge possessed by some of these missionary American writers about the affairs of India!!! But it would be a great mistake to judge America by their standards. The heart of America is sound and in full sympathy with the aspiration for political liberty and self-representation of all the peoples of the earth, Indians of India included. We have enough evidence of American sympathy for the Indian experiment of the Indian, to feel disappointed if they ever lose interest of "The New York Times". Even the file of "The New York Times" before America's entry into the war, furnished good reason for our confidence in American democracy.

weights the crude fact of mental darkness.

The Author's opinion of the Indian race, and also about the "unity of India" are remarkably frank. As to the first fact, he says the Indian race are "dark" but "not very dark" and very high caste. They are not "black men" as the Negro is black but olive-brown when poor. Color is an accident in India as Africa and America, a matter of racial difference. "As for the unity of India is not their people 'provincial'?" In the South every man who drops himself as his own and goes forth to the world with a strong sense of pride in his land is a model for white men as proud—correct in costume, confident and courteous in behaviour. In fact, says he, "the people of India stand high among the nations of the world. They stand high in native progress, power, dignity, ability, and—judged by the highest standards known to us, they stand second in beauty. Some of the noblest spirits of mankind I have ever read were—Indians, say—Indians!"

On the question of the unity of India, Mr. Archer's opinion is even more appealing. He is disposed to think (para 8), that "India's chief weakness may be found to have been in the very fact of its multiplicity, every region held the high and nobly self." He himself believes that in spite of race, dialects and so well within a single bond of unity."

Regarding the Hindu-Muslim problem of which so much is made by the supporters of the Home Rule for India movement, he thinks that "when the time is ripe for India will solve the Hindu and Muslim problems and find some means of adjusting their differences more deeply than children agree to the English teacher."

It is just equally evident that in its spirit, there is no external judgment and that such is so determined not to be the other way round. It is in this spirit, it is to be seen, that the British established themselves in India. Mohammedan princes ruled over Hindu subjects and Hindu princes over Mohammedan subjects with very tolerant understanding.

THE "DISINTERESTED PROTECTORS."

Some neutral Anglo-Indians with the help of British newspapers concerned in Indian India have been vigilantly represented there who are in India British Association with the expressed purpose of opposing the Home Rule for India movement. They are a formidable body of persons of no persons is to be judged by their talk. They claim to be "disinterested protectors" of the Indian nation. They speak their propaganda in a vocabulary of words and

policy of rule of morality. And the time is now on the entire days of India, not merely as a result of British self-interest. As an issue near the days of Atankhish has other religious seriously need to develop and exist on the other."

Mr. Archer does not tell any weakness to justify the claims that the nation of "The rich and high caste and very conscious to play in British dominion. But he admits that in England less of religion, though not in outward form adopted a strength of Hindu and Hindu" in "the policy of indifference nearly every man under ruler must be necessary."

Mr. Archer's defence of British policy is contained in the chapter called "The Indian Movement." Carefully examining the arguments put a representation of what the Imperial school has to prove and so forth. A comparison of the weakness of the movement in India with the vital principle in Western countries is followed without reference to the question of the two peoples. But, says Mr. Archer, the cost of defence need and depend upon the capacity in war. Comparing the cost of defence in India with the cost incurred, mainly by the United Kingdom, France, Germany, America, India. Mr. Archer shows the huge discrepancy between the two, regarding the resources of Western Europe, supported by its position, but found by the defence system only, but on the contrary that England is an aggressive and threatening. It would have been more in the interest of Mr. Archer had compared the military budget of India with the military budgets of Canada, Australia and South Africa. He does not say, special strength in the arguments put forth by Mr. Archer in the part of his book which seems to us particularly weak and persuasive. It is planning, however, to observe that the dominant opinion of Mr. Archer's book is the recognition of the fact that on the contrary of this, the length of which much of nature doubt according to each party's judgment, the right of self-determination to democratic form must be extended to India. In spite of all defects we will strongly recommend the book to Indians though to non-Indians it is likely to prove extremely misleading.

Arguments which are likely to divert the ordinary reader. But countries they let the one set of the bag and overwriting across the real story of their condition and the nature behind it. That this attempt in India is mainly one of economic consideration has become more evident by the publication of a circular letter which the Council of the Association has addressed to commercial houses in Great Britain doing big business with India. A copy of this

circular letter has been made public by the newspaper, India, London, in its issue of June 11, 1920. The said letter justifies the letter in relation with India of its own, without that the article is not marked personal and confidential. We reproduce the lines from the columns of our contemporary.

The Indian Association

Temporary Office: 2 & 3, North Street,

Strand, W.C.2.

Telephone: City 254

(United)

Dear Sirs

The present agitation for Home Rule in India, which demands British and Indian support alike, has attracted serious thinking and thought, particularly among the great commercial houses which represent directly on the maintenance of British India, self-interest and business, in India. The Indian National Association, whose objects are set forth in its constitution, has been particularly for the purpose of stimulating a keen and impartial discussion and of bringing light to bear upon the issues and problems of the present responsible agitation. Your own knowledge of Indian conditions will have informed you that there is an urgent demand for British intervention in India and that Anglo-Indians for such action in the Association is planning. Official news continues to be disappointing, and private communications to this effect. The Association has received internal telegrams from India, pressing for immediate steps on a more comprehensive with the danger of the situation.

The Association, therefore, is now undertaking a comprehensive study of the contemporary and public propaganda in all departments but for the necessary financial support it must rely largely on the commercial class which are widely represented, and that class will doubtless feel, to quote the words of a correspondent, that contributing to the Indo-British Association should be regarded as an honorary position for business interests in India. Our collection drive has already, with a sum of £1000 to the original fund of the Association with the following details:

We are heartily in sympathy with the objects of the Association as recently published and we believe the same has been done with the assistance and wisdom of India will have to take a more active part in Indian politics than has been wont to do so. We are in favour of the fact that the great industrial India created within the Empire of India by British enterprise is to be ultimately maintained.

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I hereby apply for Annual Membership in the Indian House

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Contributions may be sent to any one of the undersigned or to the Honorary Treasurer, Indo-British Association, 1 Temporary Office, 2 & 3, North Street, London W.C.2.

Yours faithfully,

Chairman of Council, Chairman,
Council, Honorary Treasurer,
John Dwyer,
William Gurney,
J. P. Murray,
A. D. Lawrence,
Charles C. McKinnon,
Walter Gurney,
J. C. Smeaton,
Francis Thompson,
David Young.

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Sign the League's membership form which appears on page 31 of this issue, and mail it with your subscription immediately to this office.

Do not forget to subscribe also for a copy of "Young India" which informs you of what is happening in India. The price is only \$1.50 for a year. This magazine will guide you "to make the world safe for Democracy."

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